

THE SCHUMPETER FAMILY IN TŘEŠŤ

YUICHI SHIONOYA*

Abstract

The biographical studies of Joseph Alois Schumpeter have not dealt with his birth place and family tree in detail. This note presents the discovery of his home at Třešť in Czechoslovakia and of his family tree for thirteen generations. The Schumpeter family continuously lived in Třešť for four hundred years. They were rich and prestigious and produced many merchants, manufacturers, mayors and priests. Three generations before economist Schumpeter were all engaged in manufacture of woolen clothes. The legacy of the Schumpeter family is found in religious memorials remaining in Třešť. Schumpeter's mother came from a family of doctor in Jihlava in Czechoslovakia. Although the external conditions into which Schumpeter was born were favorable in terms of village standard, they were not enough to ensure his future intellectual career. The remarriage of his mother with a military officer in the Austrian establishment was crucial for the emergence of economist Schumpeter.

Schumpeter had a deep interest in biographical studies and wrote a series of such accounts on outstanding contemporary economists. Although in his description of man he excelled at grasping underlying characteristics in an abstract form, he invariably also paid attention to the external events of life distinct from intellectual achievements. In his essay on Keynes, he approvingly remarked that Keynes emphasized ancestral backgrounds in writing biographical sketches.¹ When Schumpeter could not include a biographical description along with the discussion of the work of a particular scholar, he always referred readers to obituaries and biographies of the person in question.

Although a serious biography of Joseph Alois Schumpeter has yet to be written, it is known that he was born at Triesch in Moravia on February 8, 1883, the son of a textile manufacturer. This is all he himself explained in his who's who, and he made no attempt to explore his family tree. The Schumpeter literature also has not discussed his birth place and his family in more detail. The usual literature notes that his father died when he was four years old, his mother married a general in the Austro-Hungarian army, and he entered the Theresianum in Vienna, a school for the children of the elite. The latter undoubtedly played a decisive role in bringing him into contact with the elite of society and determining the direction of his thought and inclination, if not the content of his thought. If Schum-

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¹ J.A. Schumpeter, *Ten Great Economists: From Marx to Keynes*, George Allen & Unwin, London, 1952, p. 260.

peter's mother had not remarried, his life could well have been buried in a nameless village in Moravia. One's family line potentially imprints upon a person a stamp that is hardly erasable, so the present essay seeks to add something new to the description of Schumpeter's birth place and family tree, on the basis of a recent inquiry at Triesch.

I. *Třešť*

Triesch, the small town in Moravia where Schumpeter was born, belonged to the Austro-Hungarian Empire at the time of his birth. After the breakdown of the Empire at the end of World War I, Bohemia, Moravia and Slovakia formed the independent nation of Czechoslovakia. By superimposing a map of the nineteenth century on a present one, we find that Triesch is now Třešť (pronounced [třɛʃtʃu]) in Czechoslovakia.

It is not true, as some claim, that the name Triesch was changed to Třešť with the establishment of Czechoslovakia. The first historical description of Třešť appeared in 1349 when a baron ruled the area. The town was then known as "Triesc." For this reason people in Třešť contend that their town has a history of six hundred years. For a long time the town was called "Triesch" in German and "Třešť" in Czechoslovak. The postmark on mail from the town before World War I included both names at the same time, reflecting the racially complex nature of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. A nineteenth-century map showing the name Triesch was a German invention, and after Czechoslovakia became independent the name disappeared.

Třešť, which lies at the basin of the Bohemian-Moravian Highlands, is located 120 km southeast of Praha and halfway between Praha and Vienna. It became a town in 1901 and now has a population of 6,700. While it is now an industrial town with several factories, a castle and two churches retain the image of the earlier days.

II. *Family*

It may be rather surprising to learn that the tree of the Schumpeter family has been surveyed already to a certain extent as Třešť. It was undertaken out of a concern not with our economist Schumpeter but with the manufacturer Schumpeters, whose central role in the town's history could not be neglected.

The Schumpeter family was a rich and prestigious family in Třešť for many generations. The family register can be traced back to Jan Šumpetr at the end of the sixteenth century. The family records for early periods are, of course, incomplete, but from that period onward we see the names, professions, and dates and places of birth and death for those who were in a direct line to our Schumpeter, as well as their brothers, sisters, and spouses. Moreover, it is known from documents in the Czech archives that the Schumpeter family first appeared in Třešť when Václav Šumpeter from Mildov and his wife Barbora from Hladov moved to the town in 1523. Václav's profession is not known. But from the record that Barbora owed a lot of money to Václav and discharged her debt by land, castles and other estates in many villages in Moravia including Hladov, it can be argued that he was a merchant or moneylender. The place of Mildov is not known.

On the basis of the fact that since the middle of the seventeenth century, those who were in a direct line to our Schumpeter were born in average when their fathers were thirty-four, we can extrapolate this generation span into the period before the middle of the seventeenth century. We thus can infer that two generations whose names are unknown (Y and Z) would have existed between Václav Šumpeter and Jan Šumpetr and that Václav was born in 1478 and moved to Třešť at the age of forty-five. Although these dates are merely a conjecture, it is highly improbable that one or three, instead of two, generations existed in this interstice in the family register. We can conclude that thirteen generations existed at Třešť from Václav Šumpeter to our Schumpeter.

Table 1 summarizes the genealogy of the Šumpeters directly filiated to our Schumpeter. In the following we shall refer to them as Schumpeter I to Schumpeter XIII. The dates of birth with question marks for Schumpeter I to V in the table are estimates derived from the above extrapolation.

There were diverse ways of spelling the family name, but “Šumpetr” (pronounced [šumpétər] in Czech and “Schumpetter” in German were the most frequently used. The current usage “Schumpeter” was in use by the seventeenth century.

The Schumpeter family continuously lived in Třešť from the beginning of the sixteenth century and their spouses were found first in Třešť, then in its vicinity. They were authentic Germans. From the fact that the Schumpeter family never suffered persecution against Jews, we can conclude that there was no Jewish element in the family. When Schumpeter in the United States campaigned for the support of Jewish economists in Germany in 1933, he stated that he was neither a Jew nor of Jewish descent. The religion of the Schumpeter family was Roman Catholic.

III. *Business*

The professions of the successive heads of the Schumpeter family were predominantly textile or manufacturer, although a few outside of the direct line had other professions such as clergyman and soldier. There were no mere farmers or workers in the family. They accumulated capital first through trade, then moved to industry. Both were related to woolen cloth, the raw material for which perhaps came from the sheep raised in the area. It is also important to notice from Table 1 that the family sometimes produced mayors of Třešť, which means that they were not only economically wealthy but also socially distinguished. Some members of the Schumpeter family not listed in Table 1 also became mayors, councilmen, and priests in the town. Based on the 600-year history of Třešť, we will now begin a description of the family's business activities from František Xaver Šumpetr (Schumpeter IX).²

The manufacturing industry emerged in Třešť in the nineteenth century, and centered around clothing, wood, and matches. The Schumpeter family mainly engaged in the textile trade and manufacturing. Schumpeter IX was a wholesaler of textile goods and served some years as the mayor. One of his sons, Josef Šumpeter (Schumpeter X), also started

² *Třešť: Šest set let městečka pod Špičákem*, vydal městský národní výbor v Třešti, 1959.

TABLE 1. THE GENEALOGY OF THE SCHUMPETER FAMILY

Name	Dates of birth & death	Profession	Date of marriage	Name of spouse	Spouse's birth place	Dates of birth & death	Number of children (Male)	Number of children (Female)
1. Václav Šumpeter	1478 ?-?	?	?	Barvora	Hladov	?	?	?
2. Y	1512 ?-?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
3. Z	1546 ?-?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
4. Jan Šumpetr	1580 ?-?	?	?	Kateřina	?	?	5	3
5. Nikodem Schumpeter (Sšumpetr or Sšumpeter)	1614 ?-1672	councilman	?	Eštera	?	?	3	1
6. Jan Šumpetr (Sšumpetr, Schumpeter or Schumpetter)	1648-1704	mayor	1671	Judita Kreuzberger	Třeřt	?-1677	0	0
			1679	Marie Pittauer	Třeřt	1663-1691	3 (1*)	1
			1692	Dorota Němc	Třeřt	1671-1723	2 (1*)	1 (1*)
7. Jan Antonin Šumpetr	1680-1742	textile merchant	1704	Marie Widerlechner	Třeřt	1682-1758	7 (3*)	3
8. Ludvik František Šumpetr (Schumpetter)	1704-1742	textile merchant	1736	Marie Alžběta Stromayer	Třeřt	1719-1737	0	1 (1*)
			1737	Františka Martigni	Třeřt	1717-1742	2 (1*)	1 (1*)
9. František Xaver Šumpetr	1740-1814	textile merchant, mayor	1761	Anna Marie Weissenbek	Telč	1735-1815	6 (3*)	4 (1*)
10. Josef Šumpeter (Schumpeter)	1777-1848	textile merchant, textile manufacturer	180?	Veronika Hedbávná	Třebíč	1782-1839	4 (1*)	3 (1*)
11. Alois Jakub Šumpetr (Schumpetter)	1813-1898	textile manufacturer, mayor	183?	Marie Wensel Zdiarsky	Třebíč	1816-1864	4 (2*)	7
12. Josef Alois Karel Schumpeter	1855-1887	textile manufacturer	1881	Jana Grüner	Jihlava	1861-1926	2 (1*)	0
13. Josef Alois Julius Schumpeter	1883-1950	economist	1907	Gladys Richardc Seaver	?	1871-?	0	0
			1925	Anna Josefinn Reisinger	Vienna	1903-1926	1 (1*)	0
			1937	Elizabeth Boody Firuski	?	?-1953	0	0

* indicates the number of children who died in infancy.

a wholesale business, dealing in textiles, iron products, and salt, but he later began manufacturing textiles. In 1832–33 he constructed a factory at the back of his house, beyond the so-called Jewish street. This was the start of woolen cloth production in Třešť. At first he used horse power but later introduced steam engines for weaving and dying textiles. The factory was called “Josef Schumpeter & Son,” the latter referring to Josef’s eldest son, Karel (1804–47).

After Schumpeter X’s retirement and Karel’s premature death, Karel’s younger brother, Alois Jakub Šumpetr (Schumpeter XI) bought the factory from Karel’s widow. Introducing new machines, he greatly improved and expanded the factory, which he called “Alois Schumpeter & Son,” the latter now referring to the eldest son, Karel František Dominik (1840–1906), who was the elder brother of our Schumpeter’s father. In 1873 the Schumpeter factory had sixty mechanic looms and its own dyer-works, spinning-mills, and fulling-mills, so that it was able to produce everything from raw wool to finished products without any help of other works.

Schumpeter XI had many children, lived until the age of eighty-five, and was noted for his talent as a businessman. The historical survey of Třešť states that his expansion of the factory marked the transformation from handicraft to manufacturing in textile production. In the town there remains a painting that gives a birds-eye view of Třešť around 1850, in which we find a factory with a smolestack along with a castle and two churches (see Figure 1). The factory is believed to be the property of Schumpeter XI. He was the mayor of Třešť for seven years and was given the title of honorary citizen. The register records of eleven children of Schumpeter XI are summarized in Table 2. He had seven daughters and four sons, but two sons (the sixth and eighth children) died in infancy. Two surviving sons, Karel and Josef (Schumpeter XII), engaged in textile manufacture. As mentioned above, Karel became a comanager of the factory with Schumpeter XI. It is not certain, however, whether Josef, younger than Karel by fifteen years, actually participated in the management of the same factory, because among these three Josef died the earliest, at the age of thirty-two in 1887. Many generations of the Schumpeter family were strongly religious-minded and often made donations for a religious purpose, as will be mentioned

TABLE 2. CHILDREN OF SCHUMPETER XI

Name	Dates of birth & death	Name of spouse	Spouse’s birth place	Dates of birth & death
1. Aloisie Mariana	(F) 1837–?	Ferdinand Žizka	Bezděčín	?
2. Vilíma Antonie	(F) 1839–1919	Jan Ramach	Náměšť	1829–1914
3. Karel František Dominik	(M) 1840–1906	Marie Zuka	Telč	1848–1930
4. Irma	(F) 1842–1920	Adolf Korbel	Jaroslav	1831–1894
5. Veronika	(F) 1844–?	František Budišovský	Třebíč	?
6. Ignác	(M) 1846–1846	—	—	—
7. Františka	(F) 1849–1937	František Killian	Jihlava	1837–1890
8. Josef Alois	(M) 1851–1852	—	—	—
9. Kateřina Florentina	(F) 1853–?	Bedřich Schubert	Kojetín	?
10. Josef Alois Karel (XII)	(M) 1855–1887	Jana Grüner	Jihlava	1861–1926
11. Johanka	(F) 1858–?	Jan Schubert	?	?

(M): male

(F): female

below. The Schumpeter factory was known as a Christian factory, in which work was stopped every Friday at three o'clock to pray God.

In July 1898 Schumpeter XI died at the age of eighty-five. In December of that year the factory was burnt down under suspicious causes. The old site of the factory was sold in 1899 to a Jewish manufacturer in Hodice, Berthold Münch, thus ending the business history of the Schumpeter family in Třešť. Münch constructed a four-storied modern factory and produced textiles. It existed until 1931 and was an essential element in the landscape of Třešť, not to mention its economic base. There remain some photographs and paintings in which the old town of Třešť, consisting of a castle and two churches, are contrasted to the modern factory building, with the so-called "New Pond" between them (see Figure 2). The factory was destroyed by a fire in 1931 and reconstructed into a three-storied building. When the German persecution against Jews reached Třešť in 1938, Münch was caught and expelled. The factory building survived until 1965. A painting that includes a depiction of Münch's second factory now hangs on the wall of the mayor's office (the mayor is formally called the Chairman of the National Committee of Třešť), which was drawn on the occasion of the 600th anniversary of the town. A Czech state furniture factory stands on that location today, and the pond beside the factory no longer exists; only a small river remains within a swamp at the back of the factory.

IV. *Houses*

From the registers that include the house numbers of place of birth of the children and place of death of the parents, we can ascertain where the Schumpeter family lived. The records extend back to Schumpeter IX. From the 1770s to 1810s Schumpeter IX and X lived at Nos. 84, 93, 94, 95, and 96; after the 1820s Schumpeter X and XI lived at Nos. 168 and 176. Since Karel, comanager with Schumpeter XI, died at No. 168, we can assume that the house of the latter had been inherited by Karel. Schumpeter XII, the father of our Schumpeter, was born at No. 168 and died at No. 462. Our Schumpeter was born at No. 52; he had a brother, younger by a year, who was stillborn on April 10, 1884 at No. 468. Schumpeter XII was not the eldest son, so he established a branch family and lived apart from his father and grandfather.

It follows that our Schumpeter lived at least at houses Nos. 52 and 462 between 1883 and 1887, if the numbering system was consistent. At present each house in Třešť has a house number and a street number, but the current house numbers are not only different from, but mixed with the old ones.

The appearance of the house numbers in the register record of Třešť reflected the fact that the numbering of houses started in 1770. However, there were three sorts of numbering from the beginning. First, the houses on the road leading to Jihlava were numbered one by one from the Jihlava side and the house numbers were followed by letters ND meaning new houses (e.g. 13-ND). This numbering applied to the part of the town called nowadays "Na domkách," "Na kopci" and Castle Street. Second, for "Little Town," separated by a bridge from the above area, a different numbering was used. In this case no letter was added to the numbers (e.g. 13). Third, another numbering was applied to the Jewish Ghetto, currently Lenina Street, and the house numbers were expressed by the Roman

numerals (e.g. XIII).

The Ghetto policy which was taken at Třešť in 1686 to seclude Jews into a single street ceased to exist any more as late as in the nineteenth century. Thus specification of the Ghetto houses by the Roman numerals lost a meaning and, in addition, a new uniform numbering was introduced, so that confusion between several numbering systems was brought about for a while.

According to the register record, as indicated above, Schumpeter XIII was born at No. 52 and his father Schumpeter XII died at No. 462. But it is ascertained by several evidences that both numbers indicated the same house: No. 52 was an old Jewish number and No. 462 is a new number. The house of No. 462 is located in Rooseveltova Street which is the southwestward extension of Lenina Street (see Figure 3). The younger brother (1816–1876) of Schumpeter XI, mayor of Třešť too, once lived in that house. The house is now used as a grocery.

It is unlikely that after Schumpeter XII died in 1887, his wife, then twenty-six year old, remained at Třešť for much longer. She probably soon returned to her home in Jihlava with our Schumpeter, then four years old. In Třešť the buildings of a German primary school and a Jewish primary school remain, but we cannot assume that our Schumpeter stayed long enough there to enter school. The departure of mother and child from Třešť ultimately opened the way to his move to Vienna.

Apart from the register of house numbers, there are three two-storied buildings in which the Schumpeter family is said to have lived. One is on the site of the Schumpeter factory (the street number is Lenina 38; the house number is 388); the other two stand side by side across the street (the street numbers are Lenina 39 and 41; the house numbers are 169 and 164). The buildings are shown in Figures 4 and 5.

Since the system of house numbers has changed, it is impossible at present to locate these buildings in terms of the old numbers. But since they stand at the end of the so-called Jewish street and on the site of the Schumpeter factory and across the street, they can be regarded as the residence of the main family, i.e., Schumpeter X, XI, and Karel (the eldest son of XI). A 101 year-old woman living at Lenina 39 says that her family bought the house from the Schumpeters. These buildings are magnificent compared with the neighboring houses. One of them (Lenina 41) is now used as an office for a state factory of agricultural machinery; the factory was later added to the house (see Figure 6). The entrance of the house leads to a spiral staircase to the second floor, the walls of which are decorated by seven large paintings (each being 1 × 2.5 m). Each contains a full-length portrait of a young woman (see Figure 7). One of them is said to be the wife of a Schumpeter—Schumpeter XI or Karel Schumpeter—, others his girl friends. It seems reasonable to assume, however, that Schumpeter XI had his seven daughters painted. Except for the castle and churches, these paintings are the only artistic works remaining at Třešť.

V. *Monuments*

The legacy of the Schumpeter family can also be found in some religious memorials remaining in the town. The altar of St. Catharine's Church in Třešť was built through a donation from Schumpeter IX in 1771. The iron cross on a stone stand built outside

of the church depended on the generosity of Schumpeter X in 1815. When the church was burnt down in 1824, the Schumpeter family assisted its reconstruction. A gilt Holy Grail in another church, St. Martin's, has the name "Brosche" on it, although the time of donation is unknown. Karel, the elder brother of our Schumpeter, had four sons, and one of them married a daughter of the Brosche family.

The names of the Schumpeter family remain on several memorial crosses along the roadsides in Třešť, similar to those often seen in Austria and Bayern. The Station of the Cross on a slope on the southern outskirts of the town, though partly destroyed, was built in 1758 by Jiří Jan Šumpetr (1706–1777), a cloth-cutter. He was a son of Schumpeter VII and brother of Schumpeter VIII. He also built a Station of the Cross at a roadside on the eastern outskirts of the town, engraved with the year 1766 and the letters IGS (see Figure 8). In front of the Schumpeter factory a road currently called Lenina Street branches off, and at this fork Schumpeter X built in 1815 an iron cross on a stone stand, on the back of which his name is inscribed.

Many more such objects were probably destroyed or forgotten over the course of time. From the above description, however, we can infer the social status and religious piety of the Schumpeters.

No other objects reflect the prestige of the family more than a chapel in the cemetery of Třešť that it erected on the highest spot in the cemetery. The cemetery is located on a hill in the east side of the town, from which there is an overall view of Třešť. The chapel is white with Maria Theresian yellow, and on the front wall is marked "Familie Schumpeter-Killian." The size of the chapel is 3 × 3.5 m (see Figure 9).

Schumpeter XI, XII, and Karel (the elder brother of Schumpeter XII) are buried here (see Figure 10). The name of Killian was seen in Table 2. Anastazie Schumpeter (1845–1868) was a daughter of Josef Schumpeter, of which I have spoken as the younger brother of Schumpeter XI, and married František Killian (1837–1890), who was a son of merchant in Jihlava and became a mayor of Třešť. Anastazie died three years after marriage and then František married her cousin, Františka Schumpeter (1849–1937), who was a daughter of Schumpeter XI. The first marriage brought Eugen Killian (1866–1902), and the second Emil Killian (1870–1886) and Richard Killian (1875–1918). All these Killians are buried in the chapel.

The Schumpeters and the Killians were of similar socioeconomic status. The chapel is said to have been erected in 1888. Since among the persons mentioned above, Emil Killian and Schumpeter XII died the earliest (in September 1886 and January 1887, respectively), we can assume that after their death Schumpeter XI and the Killians agreed to build the family chapel.

While the names above are written on the inside wall of the chapel, the names of other members of both families who died before the 1880s are also written on the front of an altar there. The names include Schumpeter X, his wife, his two sons (except Schumpeter XI) and their wives, his two children that died in infancy, and the wife of Schumpeter XI. Their graves were probably relocated into the chapel after its construction.

It is more or less a custom in many areas of Europe that when no one has taken care of the grave, the cemetery cancels the previous contract and provides the lot to others. A family that acquires a new lot in a cemetery abandons any previous graves and erect a new one, or deletes old names and inscribes new ones. This might be why old gravestones are

rare in cemeteries, except for those of famous persons. Although the Schumpeter family in Třešť died out, their large chapel still remains because it is now used for funeral services for the general public.

Among the eleven children of Schumpeter XI, Karel and Josef (Schumpeter XII) kept the name of Schumpeter. While the line of our Schumpeter died out, Karel had four sons, who have so far left two further generations of descendants with the name of Schumpeter. But all these families left Třešť.

VI. *The Grüners*

After the death of her husband, the wife of Schumpeter XII, i.e., the mother of our Schumpeter, had to seek a new way of life, and this had a decisive effect on his later life. His mother as well as his second wife Anna became his "guardian gods," influencing his intellectual effort. This is a very interesting psychological phenomenon underlying his diaries for 1926-49, which are kept in the Harvard University Archives.

Here we shall only describe some findings about her background in relation to the Schumpeter family in Třešť. Jana (Johanně) Grüner (1861-1926) was a daughter of a surgeon in Jihlava, Julius Grüner (1827-1887).³ Jihlava (the German name was Iglau) is 10 km north of Třešť and now has more than 50,000 inhabitants. As indicated in Table 2, the children of Schumpeter XI found their spouses in neighboring towns such as Jihlava, Třebíč, Telč, not Třešť. All were much bigger than Třešť. It can be argued that the wealth and fame of the Schumpeter family made possible their marriage with the intellectual strata of more advanced neighboring towns.

The Grüner family was known and respected in the town as a family of doctors. Franz Julius Grüner (1797-1879) was the father of Julius Grüner. He came to Jihlava when he was young, and worked as a doctor for a long time. In 1841-69 he was the head of the town hospital. He was a botanist, too, and specialized in research on moss plants. Although our Schumpeter did not use his full name, his name was registered at birth and baptism as Josef Alois Julius Schumpeter. "Julius" came from his maternal side, while "Josef Alois" came from his paternal side.

Johanně's father was at first an army doctor and then took over the position of his father in the town hospital in 1869, which he held until his death. Her mother (1835-1888), Julie Wydra was born in Podebrad. Johanně had a sister, Willhelmine (born in 1865), who took the name Klimesch after marriage, and a brother, Friedrich (born in 1869), who worked as a railway clerk in Vienna.

Soon after Johanně's husband died in 1887, her father died, followed a year later by her mother. Perhaps such misfortunes led Johanně to leave Třešť and to shun remaining in Jihlava.

Although our Schumpeter's father died so young that he did not achieve anything important in his profession, the Schumpeter family, at least since the early seventeenth cen-

³ Both Smithies and Haberler describe Julius Grüner as a physician in Wiener-Stadt, but this is not true. S.E. Harris (ed.), *Schumpeter: Social Scientist*, Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Mass., 1951, pp. 11 and 24.

tury, engaged in business, industry and sometimes in local government. The Grüners were also a prestigious family of doctor. These family characteristics were the initial endowment and background which our Schumpeter had been given when he left Tréšť. What influence these two families exerted upon him is beyond proof or test. Although the external conditions into which he was born were considerably favorable in terms of village standard, they were scarcely enough to ensure his future intellectual career. For him a breakthrough had to wait for later good fortune. The fact that past Schumpeters did not include men of glittering genius or celebrity would perhaps explain why he did not attempt to trace his family tree, which he may have been interested in otherwise.

HITOTSUBASHI UNIVERSITY

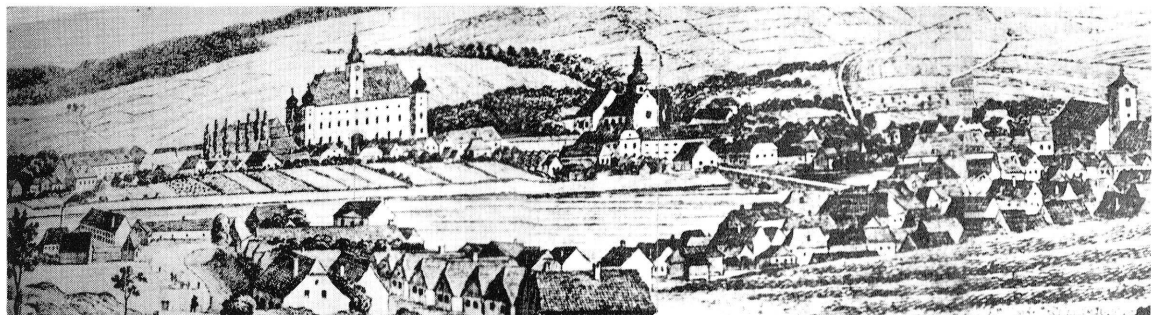


FIG. 1. Třešť, c. 1850.



FIG. 2. Třešť, c. 1910.



FIG. 3. The house where economist Schumpeter was born, No. LII or No. 462.



FIG. 4. The house of the Schumpeter family, Lenina 38.



FIG. 5. The so-called Jewish street. Two buildings at the end of the left-hand side of the street were the houses of the Schumpeter family, Lenina 39 and 41.



FIG. 6. The house of the Schumpeter family, Lenina 41.



FIG. 7. The paintings in the house of the Schumpeter family, Lenina 41.



FIG. 8. The Station of the Cross built by Jiří Jan Šumpetr in 1766.



FIG. 9. The chapel of the Schumpeter-Killian families in the cemetery of Tréšť.



FIG. 10. The names of the Schumpeters on the wall inside the chapel.